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this latter feature comes in as the last step, with which we close our course of instruction for the young, just before they leave our charge to enter the larger School of Life."

The services are quite varied with more of a leaning to business than in the ordinary school. There are "responsive exercises," musical exercises, recitations, art-studies, picture-talks, æsthetic exercises, story-telling from the Bible, "beautiful thought" studies from the ethical and religious world-literature, etc., etc. In so new and unique an attempt as this, one must naturally refrain from criticism; it is an honest effort in a field where too little work is done to be scoffed at, and if to many, the substitutes for the old forms seem hollow, poor, and fantastical, let them send Mr. Sheldon their own suggestions, which he says will be welcome. μ.

KANT AND SPENCER. A Study of the Fallacies of Agnosticism. By *Dr. Paul Carus*. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.; London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 1900. Pp., 105. Price, 20 cents.

The papers constituting this volume, which forms No. 40 of the Religion of Science Library, are: (1) The Ethics of Kant, (2) Kant on Evolution, (3) Mr. Spencer's Agnosticism, and (4) Mr. Spencer's Comment, with the Author's Reply. In the first two Dr. Carus endeavors to show the baselessness of Mr. Spencer's contention that Kant's ethics is a system of supernatural mysticism, and to do this he makes numerous quotations from Kant's scientific writings which fully establish Kant's claim to be a precursor of Lamarck, Von Baer, and Darwin as an evolutionist. In the last two essays he attacks Mr. Spencer's agnosticism and philosophy generally, taking advantage of the historical and critical questions involved to elucidate certain basic problems of philosophy. The upshot of his position is summarised in the following words:

"I do not say that it is necessary to be a Kantist in any sense; but to be a leader of thought, a leader that leads onward and forward, it is indispensable to understand Kant. Mr. Spencer's attitude toward Kant has remained disdainful and even hostile. This is the more to be regretted as Mr. Spencer possesses many rare accomplishments that would naturally have fitted him to become an apostle of progress. He is regarded so by many of his adherents and enemies, but only by those who are superficially acquainted with philosophical problems. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Spencer is a reactionary spirit. He seems progressive because he objects to the religious dogmas that have been established by tradition, but he is reactionary because he boldly sets up nescience as a philosophical principle, and the time is near at hand when his very enemies will take refuge in his doctrines.

BIOLOGICAL LECTURES FROM THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Wood's Holl, Mass. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1899. Pages, 343. Price, \$2.90.

The lectures of the Wood's Holl Marine Biological Laboratory for 1898 are of more than usual interest, and will go a great way toward the elucidation of some

of the moot problems of biology. The titles and authors of the lectures are as follows: (1) The Structure of Protoplasm, by E. B. Wilson; (2) Cell-Lineage and Ancestral Reminiscence, by E. B. Wilson; (3) Adaptation in Cleavage, by F. R. Lillie; (4) Protoplasmic Movement as a Factor of Differentiation, by E. G. Conklin; (5) Equal and Unequal Cleavage in Annelids, by A. L. Treadwell; (6) The Cell Origin of the Prototoch, by A. D. Mead; (7) Relation of the Axis of the Embryo to the First Cleavage Plane, by C. M. Clapp; (8) Observations on Various Nucleolar Structures of the Cell, by T. H. Montgomery, Jr.; (9) Protoplasmic Contractility and Phosphorescence, by S. Watasé; (10) Some Problems of Regeneration, by T. H. Morgan; (11) The Elimination of the Unfit as Illustrated by the Introduced Sparrow, *Passer Domesticus*, by H. C. Bumpus; (12) On the Heredity of the Marking in Fish Embryos, by Jacques Loeb; (13) Do the Reactions of Lower Animals Due to Injury Indicate Pain-Sensations? by W. W. Norman; (14) North American Ruminant-Like Mammals, by W. B. Scott; (15) Caspar Friedrich Wolff and the *Theoria Generationis*, by W. M. Wheeler; (16) Animal Behavior, by C. O. Whitman.

Professor Loeb's article shows how the *analytic* study of heredity has taken the place of such attempts as Weismann's and Jaeger's to explain it by means of a single theory. He says: "The change in our attitude toward this problem is similar to that which has taken place in psychology. Psychologists no longer try to give a theory of the soul or of consciousness, but try to analyse the various groups of psychical phenomena more or less independently of each other."

His own researches are contradictory especially of the conclusions of Eimer. He remarks: "I am no believer in Weismann's theories of heredity, but it seems to me that the so-called theories of Eimer on the origin of the longitudinal striation in animals are nothing but a play on words. One of his 'general laws' maintains that every marking is at first longitudinal. The truth of the matter is that most animals are not spherical, and that most organs, especially in segmented animals, run in a longitudinal direction through the animal; for instance the spinal cord, vertebral column, blood vessels, intestine, etc."

ON SPINOZISTIC IMMORTALITY. By *George Stuart Fullerton*, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. Publications of the University of Pennsylvania Series in Philosophy. No. 3. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1899. Pages, 154.

This monograph will be useful to the student of Spinoza. "Spinoza," says Professor Fullerton, "represents a certain way of thinking which properly belongs, I believe, to the past, but of which there are to-day, particularly in England and America numerous survivals. Spinozism has an historical justification; it is an articulated system resting upon a basis which might well have seemed in the seventeenth century, sound and satisfactory. Its very errors are deserving of a certain respect. But conceptions which do not appear out of place upon a back-

ground of seventeenth century thought, are a discordant element in the thought of the nineteenth. They have not the excuse for existence which they once had, and they hold their own, I believe, simply because they are not analysed with sufficient care. If my criticisms will contribute even a little toward turning upon such conceptions a more searching light, I shall be abundantly satisfied."

All of Professor Fullerton's readers will not share his fear of Spinozism, but they will certainly be glad for his analysis of one of the purest and clearest thinkers of history.

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

By *Elsie W. Clews, Ph. D.* Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education. Vol. 6. Nos. 1-4. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1899. Pp., 524. Price, \$2.00.

"In spite of the emphasis that in recent years has fallen upon the significance of educational history," says Mr. Clews, "the history of American education is as yet unwritten." Hence the justification for the compiling of this bulky book. "In a country of representative government," continues the author, "one of the most fruitful and available means of historical study for the sociologist lies in the tracing out of the development of important social principles through a continuous process of legislation. Single acts of legislation indicate little; but the history of successful and unsuccessful legislation on any given subject cannot fail to point out the course of a society's thought and activity in relation to such subject. In this view I have endeavored, in the present account of the educational legislation of the central governments of the American colonies, to put into available shape the records of that legislative interest in education which was at times the formulation of, and at times the stimulus to, the colonists' educational efforts."

PAGES CHOISIES DES GRANDES ÉCRIVAINS. Lectures Littéraires: (1) Diderot. (2)

Guyau. (3) J. J. Rousseau. (4) Cicero. (5) Victor Cousin. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie. Price, 4 francs, bound.

We desire to call attention to this series, from the fact that several of its numbers contain selections from philosophical writers. In the main, the series is literary, and is made up of extracts from such modern authors as Balzac, Chateaubriand, Dumas, Gautier, Lesage, and George Sand, and from several ancients, as Homer and Virgil. But it is to be hoped that in the long run still more of classical, scientific, and philosophical literature will be included, as the plan is excellent in every regard. Each volume is prefaced by a critical and biographical notice from the hands of a competent editor and in some cases by a list of the author's works. The series has more than a merely linguistic and belletristic value, and the selections of the volumes have been well made.

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